

DIVORCE

Episcopal Bishops Discuss It in Convention.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Oct. 5.—The attitude of the protestant episcopal church in America toward divorce and the remarriage of divorced persons is sure to give rise to much debate during the present general convention. A majority report, prepared by some of the most learned bishops, clerical and lay deputies, will come up for action, recommending that the church adopt canon 14, preventing a minister of the church from solemnizing a marriage between any two persons unless or until by inquiry, he shall have satisfied himself that neither person has been or is the husband or the wife of any other person then living.

This is a sweeping law, not recognizing even infidelity as a cause for divorce and not permitting episcopal clergymen to solemnize the marriage of an innocent party in a divorce. The action taken by the "rigorists," as those taking this extreme stand are called, is based on the ground that the church is called upon to register its protest against the laxity on the subject of divorce that prevails in the United States. As stated by one of the signers of the report, "there seems no way in which the church can avoid complicity in divorces of the most scandalous character except in so far as it may refuse to assume any color of responsibility for any divorce by forbidding the clergy to solemnize the marriage of divorced persons in any case whatever."

One of the dilemmas in which the church legislators find themselves, say the rigorists, is that they must put the ban on all divorces, innocent and guilty, without distinction, as "there is no judicial system, civil or ecclesiastical, that can enable us to discover the innocent party in divorce cases." Therefore, they argue, they must forbid the clergy to solemnize the marriage of any divorced person.

This extreme stand is a departure from the precedent established by the church in 1808, when a resolution was adopted authorizing the solemnization of the marriage of an innocent party to a divorce when the cause was infidelity. The opponents of the radical idea assert that their position is based on the words of Christ as given in Matthew 19. They oppose the rigorists on the further grounds that such refusal to solemnize marriage would put a stigma on marriages which are honorable and lawful; that it would create two kinds of matrimony, holy and unholy, in the sight of the church; that it would alienate church members who have been taught to believe that innocent parties in divorce are entitled to remarry; that it will weaken the influence of the church with the American people who may conclude that the church is wedded to mediaeval ideas and attempting to be stricter than the head of the church Himself, and that such church legislation would be in effect a repudiation of the teachings of the Master.

Negro Boys Lynched.

SHELBYVILLE, Ky., Oct. 3.—Jimbo Fields, aged 16, and Clarence Garnett, aged 18, both colored, were lynched here at 2 o'clock yesterday morning for the alleged murder of Will C. Hart, a printer, who was stoned to death on the night of Saturday, Sept. 21, last. The boys were taken from the jail and swung from the Chesapeake & Ohio trestle just beyond the depot and within 500 yards of the jail. The mob's work was done so quietly that no other citizens save the jailer and two or three others knew of it for several hours afterward.

Boer Prisoners in India.

LONDON, Oct. 4.—A dispatch to the Times from Simla says that 1,700 Boer prisoners will arrive at Bombay in the course of the next fortnight. Some of them will be sent to Umballa and the rest to Shahjahanpur.

WHEELS BUSY

Heavy Shipments, Increased Clearings, Vigorous Manufacturing, Exports Growing.

NEW YORK, Oct. 5.—Dun's Weekly Review of Trade today says: Trade channels are remarkably free from obstruction, although the movement of goods at some points is checked by insufficient transporting facilities. This is a tribute to the unusually heavy shipments, which are shown more definitely by railway earnings in September, 9.2 per cent. larger than last year and 16.7 per cent. above those of 1899.

Payments through the clearing-house at this city for the week exceeded the same week in 1900 by 38.2 per cent. and 1899 by 27.0 per cent. while at leading cities outside New York the gains were 20.7 per cent. and 12.4 per cent. respectively. It is not possible to controvert these evidences of activity, nor can the larger bank exchanges be attributed to speculation, as sales of stock-exchange securities were not greatly in excess of the same week last year, and of about the same size as in 1899. Manufacturing is of such vigor that few wheels are idle, and further wage agreements have reduced the number of strikers to a minimum. Mild weather, yacht races, and other temporary influences curtailed the volume of retail trade in this vicinity, but jobbing and wholesale concerns are preparing for exceptional transactions. Foreign trade is also heavy, exports of merchandise from this city for the last week exceeding the large movements last year by \$748,355, and imports were \$2,652,558 greater.

MATTHEWS IS GROWING.

MATTHEWS, Ind., Oct. 5.—Joseph Newberger, founder of Matthews, says that plans are on foot to incorporate the place as a city within the next few weeks. The population is such that it will be no trouble to obtain a city charter.

Few new towns in the country have made the progress that Matthews has in its short career. It is three years old and has 5,000 population. It has a large number of factories attracted here by the abundance of natural gas and practically all are in operation. The Chicago, Indiana & Eastern has largely made the town what it is, and still continues its support for its advancement.

Heavy Loss to British.

LONDON, Oct. 4.—The war office has received the following dispatch from Lord Kitchener dated Pretoria:

"Delarey's night attack on the camp of Keleweh (who commanded the garrison at Kimberley during the siege of Mowdell, which was reported on Sept. 30), was pressed by the enemy, who were 1,000 strong, with great vigor. After two hours of close fighting the enemy was driven off. Our casualties, I regret to say, were severe. Of the officers one was killed, and one so dangerously wounded that he has since died; eleven were severely wounded; and three slightly. Of our men thirty-one were killed, six dangerously wounded, forty-two severely wounded, and twenty-six slightly. The wounded have arrived at Rustenburg, and are being well cared for. No details have been received. Col. Kekewich, who was slightly wounded twice, reports that all the ranks behaved extremely well. The reports of the enemy's heavy loss at Itala and Prospect are confirmed. It is reported that 250 Boers were killed and 800 wounded."

Colombians Victorious.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 3.—The following cablegram was received at the Colombian legation in this city from the minister of foreign affairs:

"Boga, Oct. 1.—Colombian Minister, Washington: We have obtained a signal victory over Venezuelan troops that invaded the Guajira, under Venezuelan officers and under the Venezuelan flag, without a previous declaration of war."

SEEKING INFORMATION

Roosevelt Calls in the Leaders to Discuss Questions Pertinent to Forthcoming Message.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 5.—President Roosevelt has invited a number of republican leaders in congress to come to Washington for conference with him before he prepares his message. Last night he had Senator Spooner of Wisconsin with him at dinner, and the senator remained at the white house until the hour for him to take the midnight train for New York. What particular subjects were under consideration only the president and Senator Spooner know, but the presumption is that they went over the whole field pretty generally because of Spooner's intimate acquaintance with the policies of the McKinley administration and also because of his position in the senate.

While at the capital Senator Spooner declined to discuss issues in detail. He expressed his confidence in Roosevelt, and said he had no doubt the president and congress would work together in harmony as they had during the McKinley administration.

The senator admitted that some questions are forcing to the front now in a way to compel the republicans to take a definite position. This was true particularly of reciprocity. The party had taken its position in favor of reciprocity, and must now work out this matter in detail. Senator Spooner would not predict what would be done, but he believed congress would in some way carry out the reciprocity pledges of the party and the president.

Senators Allison and Platt and Foraker, in fact all the republican leaders in congress, have been invited to visit the white house for plain talks over the situation. The president desires to have the advice of all the republican leaders in congress, and he is showing them that he expects to confer with them freely before he takes any decided steps in outlining a policy for his administration.

There is one point on which he is unyielding—that is regarding appointments. He insists upon the recommendation of good men for office, if he is to take the responsibility of appointing them. He will co-operate with senators and representatives and make appointments as they are recommended, when changes are to be made, but they must recommend only good and competent men.

Regarding appointments in the South, the president is questioning democrats as to the fitness of candidates. Where these are as a rule republicans, he thinks democratic senators and representatives can be accepted as good referees as between rival candidates.

FIVE TEAMS RAN AWAY.

KOKOMO, Ind., Oct. 5.—Several men employed by the new Independent Telephone company, while engaged in planting poles east of Greentown, encountered what they supposed was a huge boulder. Five pounds of giant powder were exploded in the excavation to remove the obstruction.

An awful uproar followed. Instead of a boulder, it proved to be two eight-inch high-pressure natural gas mains, leading from the Fairmount pumping station to Chicago. A twenty-foot section of each main was hurled 200 feet away. Five teams of horses, standing nearby, loaded with telephone poles, took fright and ran away, scattering poles for two miles and causing an animated scene. It required a force of thirty men to repair the damage to the Chicago gas company.

Cancer Story Revived.

COPENHAGEN, Oct. 4.—The newspapers here to-day revive the rumors that King Edward is in a serious condition from cancer of the tongue without adducing any evidence to that effect.

For a bad taste in the mouth take Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets. For sale by J. W. Hess.

CHICAGO ANARCHISTS

Resume Publication of their Organ, "Free Society."

"I feel that he was a soul in pain, a soul that could find no abode in this cruel world of ours, a soul 'impractical,' 'inexpedient,' lacking in caution (according to the dictum of the wise), but daring just the same, and I cannot help but bow in reverenced silence before the power of such a soul, that has broken the narrow walls of its prison and has taken a daring leap into the unknown."—Goldman, writing of Czolgosz in "Free Society."

CHICAGO, Oct. 3.—In the official organ of the Chicago anarchists, Free Society, the publication of which was formally resumed yesterday for the first time since the assassination of President McKinley, the anarchist leaders give evidence in articles and editorials that neither the memory of the dead president nor the grief of the public is considered or respected. In the articles of the new issue of Free Society the crime of Leon F. Czolgosz seems to have embittered and intensified attacks upon the late chief executive of the land and the present order of society.

While no sympathy is extended to the suffering widow of the nation's martyr, words of affection and love are openly extended to the assassin in Auburn prison by Emma Goldman, who in her admiration of Czolgosz and his deed goes even so far as to pay him reverence. Although in one section of the paper force is disclaimed in the teaching of anarchy, the deeds of assassins of heads of governments are lauded in others.

The trend of the articles in Free Society are to incite the feelings of the workman against the present order of society and justify anarchy. Law, government and order as now existing are attacked under various forms in the eight pages of the anarchist mouthpiece.

The leading article of the publication, entitled, "The Tragedy at Buffalo," is printed over the signature of Emma Goldman, whose speech Leon F. Czolgosz at one time declared fired him with anarchy and a desire to kill the president. Throughout the entire article Emma Goldman arraigns government and William McKinley, and the current of praise, which is palpable from the beginning of the article for anarchy and the deed of Czolgosz, finally terminates with an open declaration of reverence and sympathy for the assassin in Auburn prison.

Another article on "What Is Anarchy?" written by L. Emerich, also contains scathing sentences. In places—when speaking of coming events—the writing is intended either as a prophecy or a warning, based upon information which anarchists alone can possess, of impending danger to society. Letters which indignant citizens sent to Emma Goldman, in which she is assailed in various ways, are quoted and comments made. "Why We Considered Czolgosz a Spy," is written by Abraham Isaak, Jr. A lengthy article dealing with the arrest of the Chicago "Reds" and Emma Goldman, and of their treatment in police headquarters is written by Abe Isaak, Jr., one of the men who were locked up. He also penned the editorials of the paper. In an article styled, "By the Wayside," clergymen are arraigned, and the article "Why Blame the Oppressed," from L'Aurora, is translated. Another chapter of the anarchist treatise of the history of the French revolution, by C. L. James, is printed and contains a denunciation of Judge Gary and his trying of Oscar Neebe. An article copied from another anarchist publication, discussing the release of the anarchists, and quotations from standard authors are also among the features of the paper.

The paper was completed and printed yesterday. It is dated Sunday, Oct. 6, but 30,000 copies have been ordered for distribution by Friday night among various turners and workmen's organizations. It was planned to circulate the paper tonight at

the anarchists' mass-meeting in Mueller's hall, North avenue and Sedgwick street, where Emma Goldman is billed to speak. Simultaneously, however, with the appearance of Free Society, Mayor Harrison ordered Chief O'Neil to prevent any meeting of anarchists in Chicago at the present time and to forbid the delivery of any address by Emma Goldman.

HUNDREDS OF BABIES.

Infantile Parade at Buffalo Makes Great Display.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Oct. 3.—A week of carnival at the Pan-American Exposition opened yesterday with a baby parade with 700 babies on view.

Brooke's Marine Band led the parade, followed by infants in baby coaches and go-carts, babies on floats and in carriages, juveniles on bicycles and tricycles, juveniles in pony, goat, and dog carts, and children riding ponies and burros. Then came marching groups of children marshaled by Mrs. John G. Milburn, at whose home President McKinley died; Mrs. Herbert P. Bissell, Mrs. Harry Hamlin, and other society matrons.

At the West Esplanade bandstand the babies were grouped and there they frolicked in the warmth of the Indian summer sun. Prizes were awarded for the various kinds of babies.

MASSACRED SOLDIERS FOUND.

More Details of the Attack in the Island of Samar.

MANILA, Oct. 3.—A coasting vessel which has arrived here reports unofficially that two companies from Tecloban, belonging to the command of Col. Foote, lately reached Balangiga, the scene of the disaster to Company C, Ninth infantry. They found the bodies of forty-five Americans unburied, including that of Captain Connell, who was bound with ropes and partly buried.

The Filipinos had carefully buried the bodies of their countrymen who were killed in the fighting. The town, which was deserted, was razed by the Americans.

Three companies of Macabebes scouts boarded a vessel tonight for Samar, but they are detained in port by a typhoon. Gen. Chaffee has sent a battalion of the Seventh and Twenty-Sixth regiments to the island and the severest kind of warfare will be waged against the rebels in that district. The American troops have been limited in their operations by the rains which are now prevailing.

The navy, which is co-operating with the army, has sent three gunboats to Samar.

The United States hospital ship Relief will leave here tomorrow with the battalion of the Seventh regiment, and at Legaspi will embark the battalion of the Twenty-sixth regiment to reinforce the troops in the island of Samar.

The American publishes a telegram today giving an account of the fight in which a majority of the men of company C, Ninth regiment were killed. The fight was long premeditated and the Filipinos were called to commit the slaughter by the ringing of church bells at daylight. They got between the soldiers, who were breakfasting, and their quarters. The insurgents were mostly armed with bolos, but they had a few rifles with them.

Big Power Plant Started.

WATERTOWN, N. Y., Oct. 3.—Water has been turned onto the wheels of the plant of the St. Lawrence power company at Massena, in the northern part of St. Lawrence county, and started the largest power producing plant in the country. Even the Niagara falls plant is surpassed by this one, both in the amount of power produced and as an engineering achievement.

ACROBATIC DRAY HORSE.

LOGANSPORT, Oct. 5.—The team of horses attached to the dray driven by Geo. Hoffman ran away on Front street and coming into contact with the loaded wood wagon of Montraville Simmonds, one of the horses jumped clear up into the wagon. The animal escaped with only minor injuries, while the wood wagon sustained a broken axle.

Beveridge Is Back.
SEATTLE, Wash., Oct. 4.—United States Senator Beveridge, who arrived from Japan on the Kaga Maru, after journeying across the Pacific with the Marquis Ito, declined to speak at any length on the orient, where he has spent the better portion of a six month's trip around the world, beyond stating that keeping open the ports of Asia is America's problem.

A Typical South African Store.
O. R. Larson, of Bay Villa, Sundays River, Cape Colony, conducts a store typical of South Africa, at which can be purchased anything from the proverbial "needle to an anchor." This store is situated in a valley nine miles from the nearest railway station and about twenty-five miles from the nearest town. Mr. Larson says: "I am favored with the custom of farmers within a radius of thirty miles, to many of whom I have supplied Chamberlain's remedies. All testify to their value in a household where a doctor's advice is almost out of the question. Within one mile of my store the population is perhaps sixty. Of these, within the past twelve months, no less than fourteen have been absolutely cured by Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. This must surely be a record." For sale by J. W. Hess.

CHRISTIAN CHURCH CONVENTION.

Pennsylvania Lines the Official Route to Minneapolis.

The officers of the Christian Missionary Societies have issued a circular informing members and friends about the arrangements made for the trip to Minneapolis for the 52d Annual International Convention of the Christian Churches. The Pennsylvania Lines are announced as the Official Route from Indiana points. Excursion tickets for the event will be sold via Pennsylvania Lines October 8th, 9th, 11th and 13th, good returning until October 19th with privilege to extend to October 31st.

Plans have been shaped to have the Indiana contingent make daylight trips to Chicago over the Pennsylvania Lines, Wednesday, October 9th, going through together on the Convention Special with the prominent officers and Executive Board, for which the following convenient train service has been selected:

Leave Ft. Wayne.....10:15 a. m.
" Columbus City.....10:30
" Warsaw.....11:31
" Plymouth.....12:07 p. m.
Leave Valparaiso.....1:15 p. m.
Delegates and friends are urged to see that their tickets read over the Pennsylvania Lines via Chicago. Information about fares and other details may be secured by communicating with ticket agents of the Pennsylvania Lines.

The "North Coast" Limited.

Train of the Northern Pacific which created such a furor during its first season, in 1900, is again shooting back and forth across the continent in all the glory of its former days. This Crack Train of the Northwest, almost entirely new for 1901, is the epitome of modern passenger train construction. The Dining car with its a la carte breakfast and lunch, and table d'hôte dinner for \$1.00; the unequalled Tourist Sleeping car of 16 sections, roomy lavatories and electric lights, the first class Drawing Room Pullman with two electric lights in each section, and the palatial Observation car with two smoking rooms, buffet, barber shop, bath, library of 140 volumes, current magazines, ladies' parlor, and observation platform, all together form a train of unusual comfort, excellence, and even luxuries even in this day of luxuries.

Of course, broad vestibules, steam heat and steel platform are there, and there are nearly 300 electric lights on the train baggage car and day coaches being thus lighted also.

The train runs from St. Paul to Portland, Oregon, passing through Minneapolis, Fargo, Bismarck, Butte, Missoula, Spokane, Seattle and Tacoma.

Connections from Duluth and Superior and for Helena are made en route. Send to Chas. S. Fee, General Passenger Agent, St. Paul, six cents for Wonderland 1901, a royal book having a chapter on this royal train.

\$25.00 Colorado and Return.

Chicago & North-Western Ry., \$10.35 St. Paul, Minneapolis and return, \$14.35 Duluth, Superior and return, \$25.00 Hot Springs, S. D., and return, \$40.00 Utah and return from Chicago, August 1-10, \$50.00 Chicago to San Francisco, Los Angeles and return, September 19-27, Quickest time. Service unequalled. Apply to your nearest ticket agent for tickets and full information or address A. H. Waggoner, 22 Fifth avenue, Chicago, Ill.

Reduced Rates.
The sale of special fare colonists tickets to California, and settlers' tickets to the Northwest, West, South and Southwest has been resumed via Pennsylvania Lines. Particular information about fares, through time and other details will be furnished upon application to passenger and ticket agents of the Pennsylvania Lines.

Through Sleeper To Marquette, Mich.
Chicago & North-Western Ry. 8:00 p. m. daily. Marquette for breakfast. Temperature delightful. Low rate tourist tickets with favorable limits. For full particulars regarding rates, time of trains and descriptive pamphlets apply to your nearest agent or address W. B. Knicker, 22 Fifth Ave., Chicago, Ill.

Vandalia Time Table.	
IN EFFECT JUNE 2, 1900.	
Trains leave Plymouth, Ind., as follows:	
NORTH BOUND.	
No. 10, ex Sun.....	8:25 am, for South Bend
No. 14.....	8:25 am, for Chicago
No. 8.....	10:05 pm, " "
No. 12, Sunday only.....	9:40 am, " "
SOUTH BOUND.	
No. 21, ex Sun.....	5:45 am, for Terre Haute
No. 3.....	12:34 pm, " "
No. 9.....	7:30 pm, for Logansport.
No. 11, Sunday only.....	6:36 pm, " "
Lake Maxinkuckee Sunday special excursion train due Plymouth, south bound 9:14 a. m., returning train leaves Maxinkuckee 5:45 p. m.	
For complete time card, giving all trains and stations, and for full information as to rates, through cars, etc., address C. Hartman, Agent, Plymouth, Ind., or E. A. Ford, General Passenger Agent, St. Louis, Mo.	

Lake Erie & Western A. R.	
In Effect on and after Sunday, March 3, 1901	
Trains leave Plymouth, Ind., as follows:	
NORTH BOUND.	
No. 20, Toledo, Chicago & Michigan Express, Ex. Sunday.....	12:00 pm
No. 22, Toledo, Detroit & Chicago Limited, Daily.....	5:15 pm
No. 24, Toledo, Detroit & Chicago Limited, Daily.....	11:50 pm
SOUTH BOUND.	
No. 21, Detroit, Indianapolis & Cincinnati Express, Ex. Sunday.....	5:50 am
No. 23, Chicago, Toledo & Indiana Express, Ex. Sunday.....	10:38 am
No. 25, Chicago, Toledo & Indiana Express, Ex. Sunday.....	5:15 pm
ELEGANT NEW SERVICE AND EQUIPMENT.	
Trains Nos. 20, 22 and 24 make direct connection for Toledo, Detroit, Chicago and all points East, North and West.	
Trains 21 and 23 make immediate connection at Indianapolis with trains for Cincinnati, Louisville and all points in the Southeast, South and Southwest.	
Trains 22 and 24 connect at Indianapolis with trains for St. Louis and Southwest.	
For further information call at L. E. & W. ticket office.	
J. M. DAUBENSPROCK.	
Agent, Chicago & Western Ry. St. R. R.	
F. O. DALY, General Passenger Agent.	

NICKEL PLATE	
All trains arrive at and depart from Van Buren Street Union Passenger Station, Chicago, Ill.	
Uniformed colored Porters attend passengers holding first or second class tickets in day coaches on thru trains, insuring scrupulously clean cars enroute.	
East read down. All Nickel Plate trains daily. West read up.	
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